Christian Conflicts with the New Zealanders and Murders of White Men by the Natives.

AMERICAN WHALERS AND A GOOD "CATCH."

The Crops, Gold Fields, Tin Mines and Markets.

A Tichborne Family Ring in the Hands of Gypsies.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special news despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondents in the Australian colonies by steamship at California and thence overland by telegram :-

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1872. The steamship Moses Taylor at this port brings the mails of the steamer Nebraska, from Austra lasia. The dates are Sydney, November 25, and Auckland, New Zealand, December 2.

The following news report is telegraphed to the HERALD overland from this city, additional to the detains aiready forwarded.

# New Zealand. The session of the New Zealand Parliament stands

prorogued, to assemble again at Otago. The Legislative Assembly has ratified the California mail conveyance contract for ten years.

A panic has prevailed in mining stocks. Caledouta shares fell fifty per cent, but are again rising American whalers fishing on the coast report a

good "take." The advices from New South Wales report the perpetration of a series of murders of foreigners by e natives of Polynesia, in revenge for outrages alleged to have been committed by slavers who ply their vocation 'long shore in kidnapping the inhabitants and carrying them away under pretence of their being hired and indentured as labor appren

It is reported that Bishop Patterson, Rev. Mr. Aitken, Stephen, a native missionary preacher, and a sailor belonging to the mission ship Southern Cross have been massacred at Nakupa, and that war will ensue in chastisement of the outrages.

A merchant and four Fiji planters have been killed near Sovinna by the Solomon Islanders The schooners Cambria and Traveller have been,

it is said, attacked at San Christoval by natives. Each vessel lost a man, A war steamer has been despatched to the place with orders to her commander to inquire into the facts and punish the offending parties if necessary. The Parliament of New South Wales assembled on

the 14th of November. His Excellency Earl Belmore, the Governor General, delivered a speech to the

The new Land bill was read a first time.

The government sustained a legislative defeat on the question of the final arrangement of the plan of the intercolonial conference which is to meet for the discussion of the subject of the ocean mail contract service, the Assembly refusing to confirm it by a

Three new mines of tin have been discovered, and there is an increase in the yield of gold. The Improved prospects in the mining business have induced capitalists to speculate very freely in such

The United States war ship St. Mary's arrived on the coast, all well, and was expected to leave about

the music of December.

The Rafe Association held its annual meeting near Sydney. There was some spiendid shooting

Mrs. Grafton Ross, daughter of the proprietor of the Sydney Herald, was killed by a carriage acci-Governor Earl Belmore would, it was said, leave

for England by the ship Sabroan. The crop prospects are highly satisfactory. There

will be large yields of wheat, notwithstanding the

# Queensland.

liament by small majorities.

An extension of the copper deposits at Mount rry has been discovered.

The agitation against the employment of apprenticed Polynesian labor has been increased by orts of the commission of retallatory murders by the agents on the natives, while a woman and alld, the survivors of an unknown wreck, were

# Victoria.

detained prisoners.

A man named Geary has been sentenced to death for a murder committed seventeen years ago. The session of Parliament has been prorogued after a compromise between the two Chambers on the difficult subject of legislative privilege. A thunder storm of unexampled violence visited

the colony on the 23d of November. Pilot Hansent and others were killed by lightning.

A Tichborne family ring, owned by the claimant to the estates in England, has been found in the possession of a member of a band of gypsies. Government has expressed regret that the Execu-

tive project for a border customs jariff has failed in The Assembly voted £1,000 sterling to Dr. Lang.

in "recognition of his efforts to secure Australian Wool has been purchased in very large quantities

on American account. The supment of wheat to England has been re

newed, the latest quotations being \$1 80.

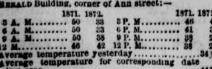
#### WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7-7 P. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low parometer which was in New England on Friday afternoon has apparently moved southeastward, and the pressure has risen slightly during the day, except on Mount Washington, where it diminished, with rapid fall of temperatur and a northwest hurricane. Brisk northwest winds with failing temperature have prevailed from Lake Ontario to New Jersey, with cloudy weather; northerly winds on Lake Michigan, with rising barometer, the highest pressure being, apparently, central on Lake Superior. The rain in Texas has slowly extended to Missouri and Tennessee, with a slight parometric depression. The snow in New Mexico is followed by clearing weather. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg, Cairo and Cincinnati, and

Probabilities. The barometer will probably rise rapidly, with brisk and possibly high northwest winds in the Middle at . Eastern States, veering to northeast on Sunday: an area of highest barometer advance northwestward over the Lower Lakes; the rain in the southwest extend to Ohio; cloudy wather, with rain, prevail in the Southern and Gulf States; rising barometer and clearing weather in Texas. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our sta-

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, ndicated by the thermometer as a sure of Ann street:—
1871. 1872.



#### UTAH.

The Efforts of Mormons to Have Their Terri tory Admitted as a State-The Principal Witness Against the Murderers of Dr. Rob-Said To Be Spirited Away-The "High Priest" Won't be Interviewed.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jun. 5, 1872. The admission of Utah as a State in the Union is strongly opposed on the ground that it would give the Mormon Church absolute authority in the new State, and it is contended that if the suppression of polygamy should be made a condition of admission the law making such provision would become a dead letter. In th opinion of a large class of influential persons there is no present necessity for the admission of Utah as a State. The general prosperity and the develop-ment of the resources of Utah will be as well, if not

better, secured under the Territorial organization It is said that Baker, the principal witness against the parties charged with the murder of Robinson has been spirited away.

Erigham Young refuses to be "interviewed." Robbers, garroters and desperadoes of all descrip tions abound here, and life nor property is safe after nightfail. A man was strong up by the neck last night and nearly strangled and robbed. There have been no trains from the East for four days. The weather is freezing cold.

#### MRS. WHARTON.

The Case Adjourned Until To-Morrow

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6, 1872. The trial of Mrs. Wharton was resumed at ten o'clock, when Chief Justice Miller announced that the defence, and for various reasons that would hereafter be stated to the jury the Court would ad-

journ uil Monday morning.

The Court then adjourned, and the Sheriff informed the jury of the death of the wife of Stephen Beard, one of the jurors. Mrs. Beard resided ten miles from Annapolis, and died suddenly last night of heart disease while attending upon a sister who is lying dangerously ill at Mr. Beard's house. The mother-in-law of Mr. Beard has died since the trial began, as has also the rather of Mr. Sheckles, one of the jurymen.

Twenty-nine witnesses had been examined for the prosecution when the State rested and up to this time litteen have been examined for the decalled: but it is intimated that but few of these will be called and that the case will probably be con-

This is the twenty-eighth day of the trial. It is rumored that the defence are disposed to submit the case to the jury without argument. The attendance to-day was very large, and included a number of ladies from a distance, who attended the ball at the Naval Academy last night.

The jury in the Wharton case left the city at three o'clock this alternoon, accompanied by the Sheriff's deputies and bailiff of the Court, in carriages, to at-tend the funeral of the wife of juryman stephen Beard, which will take place to-morrow. The Sheriff has instructions from the Court not to allow the

has histructions from the Court not to allow the jury to separate.

State Attorney Reveil and Attorney General Syester have addressed a note to Dr. Williams, who attended General Ketchum during his last liness, and who has been a prominent witness for the prosecution in the Wharton case, in which they against their attention having been called to a certain statement accusing him with being a volunteer prosecutor of Mrs. Wharton, they deem it their duty, and a simple act of justice to his character for interrity and honor, to state that his presence during the trial was compulsory under a State process, and not voluntary, and his connection with the case has been in strict accordance with the legitimate requirements of the counsel for the State.

#### LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

London, with a population of three millions, has only nine daily newspapers-five morning and four evening-while Paris has twenty and New York twenty-four.

"Miss on Mrs." is the title of Wilkle Collins' new

Christmas story, written for the Graphic, THE LIFE OF C. L. Vallandigham, by his brother the Rev. James L. Vallandigham, will be brought out by Turnbull Brothers, of Baltimore.

MR. EZRA ABBOT'S wonderful catalogue of books and tracts, in all languages, on the immortality of the soul, heaven, hell, purgatory, &c., has been published by Mr. Widdleton, of New York, under the title of 'The Literature of the Doctrine of a Future

CHARLES READE, having indulged in a sufficiency of newspaper potemics in defence of his "Terrible Temptation" (which badly needed defending), has again taken to his rôle of novelist and is writing a serial story for the London Society,

THE Athenœum, in a temperate review of the copyright question, says:- "The American government knows that a right given to English publishers would probably result in the acquisition by this books in the transatiantic market. As the Ameri can publishing trade is principally concerned with English works a treaty conferring such powers lock at which the English and American public stand on the question of copyright the American government is in nowise responsible. Whatever difficulties and obstacles are in the way are formed on our side the Channel. While American legislation seeks to protect the writer English politicians, with the lofty scorn of art so long characterposals. Writers represent no money interest, and it is on behalf of the publishers that the English government is prepared to interfere. Here, then, is the crux. Recent correspondence has shown the English public to be so ignorant of the true state of affairs that this amount of explanation seems desirable. There is, at least, cause to discontinue the offensive comment upon 'American piracy,' of which our newspaper press has of late been full."

oublished, the plea of their seizure by "the Nephew of his Uncle," for their damaging revelations about

AT THE "annual visitation" of the Bodielan Library, at Oxford, in November, it was reported that

the total number of volumes in this valuable collection was 300,000.

interesting letters now appearing in the Pail Mail Gazette styled "Among the Vines and Wines of the South." They will make a book before long. TRUBNER & Co., of London, announce a new magazine, to be entitled the *Pioneer*, devoted to sociology,

THE TWO LIBRARIES OF St. Cloud and Meudon, which were removed inside Paris shortly before the

the Louvre, now being rapidly reconstructed.

The Latest contribution to the literature of the next life that has been announced is "Man No

immortal," a review of the doctrine of annihilation. By Leonard C. Thorne, editor of The Herald of Life. THE WANT of a work on the history of the Polyesian races is about to be supplied by Mr. A. Fornander, of Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, whose residence and intimate knowledge of the Hawaiian people have given to his industrious researches into the history and folk-lore of that singular race

which inhabits Polynesia the impress of authority. THE London Bookseller, an organ of the pub-lishing interest, says of the international copyright umns against, after the battle had waxed fast and

The anomalous state of the international part requires immediate revision. Not by crazy philanthropists or interested booksellers or cute lawyers, but equitably—all rights to be reserved, including those of the people, rights which are very liable to be lost sight of by authors and publishers, and the rights of reprinters, for they, too, have some rights. All these are grave questions, requiring very great and caim consideration, not angry newspaper correspondence. We do not despair of a solution, if those who are most interested will set about it in a right spirit; we do not even despair of the American people agreeing to a fair and equitable international Copyright act. But if we were Americans we would not agree to become parties to any act at present in existence, and if our authors or large bublishers think they will be fools enough to do so we "guess" they'll be disappointed.

THE STEAMER MARION AT MONOMOY POINT. NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 6, 1872.

the 25th uit, for Portsmouth, N. H., put into Vine-yard Haven and repaired a leak. She sailed thence January 1 and now lies at anchor of Monomoy Point waiting for fair wind.

# PRESIDENT GRANT

The Presidential Party at the Quaker City.

Secretary Boutwell Addressing the Merchants on the Financial Condition of the Country, Present and Prospective.

His Views Regarding the Six Hundred Millions of the New Loan Applied for in Europe.

The Conditions on Which It Will Be Accepted-Can' the Interest Be Paid Abroad?

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1872. President Grant's visit to Philadelphia has thus rar been an altogether pleasant affair—not to Philadeiphians alone, but to himself and friends. There has been an absence of formality, and His Excellency has been protected against intrusion of a political character by kindly offices of his real personal friends. His headquarters has been at residence of A. E. Borte, ex-Secretary of the Navy, yet ne has spent comparatively little time at the residence of his genial host. Invitations to dine with J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Dougherty and Mr. Philips were accepted. Mrs. Grant dined on Thursday with Mrs. Childs and vesterday with Mrs. Drexel. The only real experience Philadelphia has ever had of General Grant and family has been on this occasion, and it is mutually pleasant.

AT THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE. This morning, in company with Secretary Boutwell, the President visited the Commercial Exchange. A very large crowd of leading merchants were assembled to greet the gentlemen, and as the band struck up "Hall to the Chief," the signal of their entrance, the applause was genuine, loud and continued. The President and Secretary Boutwell were formally introduced to the gentlemen present and then mingled among the crowd, chatting socially until it was announced that Mr. Comley, President of the Commercial Exchange, would address the meeting, whereupon the President, accompanied by Mr. Borie, retired.

Mr. Comley made a short speech and was followed by Senator Catteil, who closed by again introducing

Mr. Boutwell. It was understood that the Secretary would ad

dress the merchants of this city on THE SUBJECT OF "DIRECT IMPORTATION," scheme having for its object the importation of goods from Europe to Philadelphia without paving tribute at the New York Custom House. This is a favorite scheme of Forney's, and ne has been for long time perfecting arrangements to this end. It notewortny that the Secretary nothing whatever on the subject, He referred merely in general terms to extinction of the national debt, at rate of \$50,000,000 per year if necessary, but not a word of the subject so near the hearts of Philadelpnia merchants; and there were many expressions of disappointment to be heard on all sides when he had finished. Nor did the subsequent speeches of Comley, who attempted on one occasion to speak when the band was playing, but could not be heard,

and petulantly cried "Damn that band!" John Price Wetherell, Mears McHenry and such sser lights as Bingham, the Postmaster, served to lighten the load of bitter disappointment. While the speeches were being made a crowd of ill-bred bummers, who had by some means known only to themselves accured tickets of admission, were struggling for the supremacy of the panquet tables The clinking of glasses could be heard above the voices of the speechmakers, and the ribaid jests of the "rounder" brought more applause from a coterie of his fellows than the most polished hits of the oratory from Forney and McMichael received from the gentlemen present.

DISAPPOINTMENT AMONG THE MERCHANTS. The affair was not well arranged nor has its culmination fulfilled the measure of hope of its proectors. The merchants who spoke presented in a very clear and earnest manner the claims of Philadelphia to official consideration, and there is reason to suppose that Philadelphia's just claims will re ceive that consideration due to her merits.

Mr. Routwell's speech was as follows: \_Under the present circumstances you will not expect me to eak at any length upon any subject this morning, however interesting or important that subject may be either to you or to me. Everything whatever that concerns the business or finance of the country must always be important to the whole sequently the fortune in times of peace following i great war, that whoever is charged with the financial management of the country must not expect to escape from that condition to which Burke referred when he said. 'To tax and to please are not common to men." I never have yet made explanations. I do not propose often in my life to make explanations as to matters of public concern with which I am connected; but I have felt it my duty in the place I now hold to present to the people, as often as officially it has been my duty to address them, the importance and necessity of maintaining such a system of taxation as will materially and constantly work out a reduc-tion of the public debt. I have done this because I felt, first, that no nation could be independent or powerful in proportion to its intellectual and physical capacity unless it places its public credit in the foremost position of the nations of the world; and if, therefore, to-day, the condition of the public on your part, that condition is due to the disposi tion of the people of the country to contribute of their resources to such an extent as to satisfy the capitalists and men of moderate means who have chosen to invest their slight surplus in the public funds, that no security is better than that which bears the endorsement of the public faith of the American people. I look upon it that just to the extent that the capital of the country, by the payment of the public debt, is transferred from the public securities to the banks and safes of our capitalists, just to that extent you have the means for the construction of rallways, for the improvement of all your means of communication between one part of the country and the other, for the estabyour mineral resources and for the improvement of your agriculture; and the \$300,000,000 of the public or nearly that, which has been paid within the last three years, have been just so many dollars transferred from the public securities in which they were locked to the channels of business and become a great means of developing the resources of the entire country. PIFTY MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR OFF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Now, then, while it is not necessary to continue

to the same extent the liquidation of the public lebt, I believe that we shall be false to the good faith that has been pledged to the public creditors; we shall disregard the experience we have had that this policy contributes to the public prosperity, if \$50,000,000 of the public debt a year until that debt s so much reduced that if in an exigency, which

chail oe called upon to ask the country or the world

of its owners into the Treasury of the United WHAT AMERICANS MUST RELY UPON IN THE PUTURE. But, gentlemen, it is not by violent means; it is not by extravagant schemes; it is not by visionary theories, drawn from the meditations of men who have labored in the closet for the development of ideas, that the people of this country will find their best security as to the future. It will be in looking

practical affairs of the day with what is wise for us to do, and while I am not disposed to regard precedent, while I would look into the writings of learned men for their ideas and for the experience which other nations and other generations have had, still believe that the best security in regard to ideas, policy and power is to be found in the examination of existing facts, and trust in the judgment of living men. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, you see how easy it is for a man, who in early Me was seduced into the unwise practice of making a speech, to be drawn by the presence of genial faces and the kind compulsion of over zealous friends into making a lengthy speech. Excuse me for what I have said. Believing that I desire the prosperity of your city, of your State and of your country, I ask nothing of you personally, out that you advocate and maintain that policy, which, upon

a serious examination of public affairs, snall com-

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT A THEATRE. President Grant accepted an invitation from Mr. E. L. Davenport to visit his elegant theatre this atternoon. The "Peerless Moriacchi" was the lead ing attraction, and the "Coming Woman," a light comedy, a primary inducement which the Presi-dent, perhaps, thought he could hardly ignore, Accordingly, about half past two in the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Borie and Gen-eral Porter, he entered the box and was there received with the heartiest applause. Ned Davenport had decorated the President's box with a wreath of flags and a great many flowers. A beautiful monogram of flowers, forming the initials of the President's name, was just above his head, and added a beautiful effect. The box directly opposite was occupied by Mrs. Forney and daughte Although the President complained of a headache this morning I have never seen him laugh so long and as heartly as he did at the "Coming Woman," as represented by Mrs. Davenport, Miss Lily Davenport and Messrs. Thorne and Philips. During the atternoon Mr. Davenport's younger child, Master Charley, was introduced and kindly greeted. When the time came to go, Mr. Borne aid, "Can't we get out the back way?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Davenport, and piloted the party across the stage and through the intricacy of of back and side scenes and stage trappings. Mrs. Davenport met the party and was int roduced to the

"You are not the strong-minded woman I saw on the stage. You are not woman's rights now are you?" said President Grant.

"No. sir; by no means," Mrs. Davenport replied. "I still believe in man's rights."

This evening the President dines with Daniel

Secretary Boutwell spends Sungay with the Hon. Leonard Myers at Germantown. \$60,000,000 OF THE NEW LOAN BEING CONTRACTED

During an interval in the speech making this morning I had a few words with Mr. Boutwell. Our conversation was in regard to the six hundred million loan now being agitated.

As reported in the HERALD, the proposition with egard to the \$600,000,000 has been made by the Messrs, Rothschilds, and Jay Cooke and McCulloch & Co., and favorably received by Mr. Boutwell. The only impediment that operates against an immediate consummation of the terms proposed is the present lack of power on the part of the Secretary to make the interest payable abroad, as recommended in the Secretary's last report.

A portion of the loan-"the new fives," as it will be known-has been bid for by these parties, the interest payable in America. These propositions will be acted upon so soon as the Secretary returns to Washington. If the interest can be paid abroad, as proposed, there will be no difficulty in refunding six hundred millions of our present six per cent loan into banks, averaging four and a half and five per cent interest or four and three-quarters in the aggregate-thus saving, as its projectors claim, seven and a half millions per annum on this six hun-

#### A BIG FIRE IN NEWARK.

The "Market Street Hospital" Building Destroyed-Loss About \$80,000-A Citizen Fatally Injured. Between seven and eight o'clock last evening

fire broke out in the old Market street Hospital building, on Commercial Dock, lately known as White's Building. The building was a four story frame, with a frontage of about fity-six feet and a depth of 125 feet. The flames were first noticed issuing from the first story, occupied by Richardson Brothers, circular saw manufacturers. The firemen were promptly on hand, but their efforts falled to save the best part of the structure. To their efforts, however, is due the fact that the adjacent buildings were saved. The loss is estimated at about \$80,000. While the fire street, was run over by hose carriage No. street, was run over by hose carriage No. 2 and injured so that he cannot possibly recover. He was removed to a drug store and thence in a truck to his home. This unfortunate accident occurred at the Market street depot. During the fire four or five firemen fell into the canal adjoining, but escaped with a drenching.

THE OCCUPANTS.

Richardson Brothers occupied the basement and part of the first floor for the manufacture of circular saws: Mr. Charles Crossley part of the first and second floors for hat making; Walter Frost, second floor, gas regulators: Mr. Henry N. Doolittle, the third story, for the manufacture of paper boxes.

# SELLING BY SAMPLE.

The Recent Decision in the United States

Supreme Court. published a Newark firm has been at pains to find out the positive facts in the case of Mr. E. Ward, of that city, and gives the following as a reliable state

The State of Maryland had a law that no non-resident of the State should seil or offer for sale any goods by card or sample in the city or Haltimore without first obtaining a li-cense, for which \$300 had to be paid, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment.

and imprisonment.

Elias Ward sold by sample some leather blinkers or horse harness in December, 1:98, for which he was indicted, convicted and fined 8400 and costs. He applies to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judgment was reversed on the ground that the law was a violation of the second section, article 4, of the Constitution, which declares that the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

One of the judges (Bradley) considered the law to be a regulation of commerce between the States, and therefore an invasion of the prerogative of Con-gress, and void on that account as well as the other, but the Court decided the case on the other point.

# RAILROAD PASSENGER PANIC.

On Friday last there was a perfect panic among York Railroad, the other side of the Passaic River. According to Conductor Doty, of the train, the draw on the bridge was closed, but observing a steamer approaching and having the right of way, brakes were whistled down several times and the train stopped just as the draw swung open. the train stopped just as the draw swung open. The whistling down of brakes caused a perfect uproar among the passengers who expected to be huried over into the river every moment. A scamper took place and among thore who made a masterly sortie from the train was Brigadier General Joseph Washington Blume, of Newark. The General missed his footing, however, and feli down the embankment. He sustained no injury, happily. Soon after the draw was put in place and the passengers pursued their journey, supposing that they had had a miraculous escape from a frightful fate.

This always brilliant and popular entertainment comes off at the Academy of Music on the evening of January 22. The proceeds of the bail go toward supporting the Roman Catholic orphan asylum of the city. Ample preparations have been made by the Young Men's Association, of which Mr. Jere-man Quinlan is President, to insure a crowded at-tendance. Grafulla's band has been engaged and the Academy will be appropriately decorated on the occasion. The orphan ball ranks among the most respectable and best managed entertainments of the season.

# CORRUPT CHICAGO ALDERMEN.

for a loan of one hundred thousand, or five hundred thousand, or a thousand millions of dollars, that the capital of the world will leap from the vaults CHICAGO, III., Jan. 6, 1872. In the Criminal Court this morning a motion was made by counsel for the defence to quash the in-dictments against a number of Aldermen for offering to receive bribes, on the ground that Aldermen are not mentioned in the statute on which the in-dictments are founded; that an Alderman, not being a ministerial or judicial officer, the crime of soliciting a bribe by an Alderman is not known in the statute. The Judge will render his decision on Monday.

#### HORRIBLE MURDER IN BALTIMORE.

An Old and Respectable Citizen's Skull Broken with a Hatchet-Intense Excitement in the City.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6, 1872. One of the most horrible murders known to the annals of crime in this city was committed this evening. The victim, Dr. Merryman Coic, was an old and respected citizen of that portion of the city known as "Old Town." He was a man of means, much of his property consisting of small houses, which he rented to mechanics. He had an office in one of these houses, on Exeter street, below day night. He left his residence, also on Exeter street, about five o'clock, and went to his office. About seven o'clock his daughter, a young lady about twenty years of age, went to the office for nim, and found him lying upon the office floor with his head mangled in a most fearful manner. She gave the alarm, and the police at once responded

and took charge of the premises. Upon an examination of the body it was found that the skull had been broken in upon the top of his head, and a terrible gash, as if made with a hatenet, appeared near the centre of the forehead. A similar gash had also broken his jaw.

It is believed that he was killed by one of his tenants for the large amount of money which he was supposed to have had upon his person, as the right hand pantaloons pocket was torn entirely out. He was nearly eighty years of age.

The excitement in the vicinity of the residence is intense, and an immense crowd has been gathered near the premises ever since the murder was discovered. It was a most daring crime, as the building was directly upon the street, which must have been literally lined with people when the murder was committed.

There is as yet no clue to the murderer, but the police are actively engaged in finding out his

#### THE TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

A Tolerably Quiet Election - Brennan Beats Dowling-No Election in the Tenth Ward-The "Big Judge" at His Old Tricks.

The Tammany primaries, though of great imortance in a few wards as showing the strength of rival individuals, passed off quietly enough last There had been serious grumbling on the part of many politicians that the call was at all issued under the circumstances in which it was, but as there was no resource left in these troubled times but to submit, the growle never became tigerish and the battle was accepted. In the down town wards everything passed off very quietly, though, perhaps, in this ward more than in my other had a local battle been raging fleroest for some time past. It is nothing new to state that Matthew T. Brennan and Joseph Dowling have been long at dagger points, and indeed, though the Judge was sorely defeated last evening, it must be said he made a good fight against that old hero of a hundred fights, the Sheriff of the city and county, and late of every other title in the gift of the people. Mr. Brennan gave the Dowlingites a good beating last evening, but the latter say it was done by foul play. In the Twelfth ward it is not unpleasant to notice that Charles O'Conor heads the ticket. The boys in the Nineteenth ward had a bit of a shindy at the close of the polis. The opponents of the victorious party made a rush at the last moment to plump a lot of tackets into the boxes. The canvassers locked up and ran; the soreheads followed them, and in the melée that occurred outside two of the crowd got slightly disfigured. The police then dispersed the mob and protected the canvassers. In the Twenty-second ward it is said that the "Big Judge" played the old Tammany game, not only with great success, but with extraordinary brilliancy. Threats are held out that "something will be done about it." The descrates selected are to meet at Tammany Hall Thursday evening, January 11, at half-past seven of clock.

First Ward—Jeremick Kenneckt, Thomas McCormack, the Nineteenth ward had a bit of a shindy at the close

Holmes, Richard Eurigus, ne, Daniel Kennedy. 1000D WARD—William Furlong, James Sullivan, Charles Carmody. Andrew D. Purteil, Daniel E. Finn, Adam non, John H. Welsh.

HXYU WARD—Timothy Brennan, Thomas D. Courcy, aries McCarthy, Edward Travers, John Hall, fedward dly, Jacob Kochier, Edward Honry, Patrick Lysaght, nes Campbell, Malacht Connolly, Thomas J. Neals, tothy Darcy, Alexander Patten, Marin J. Keese, Michael phy, Denis Burns. HIGHTH WARD—John Kelly, John Cox, Nelson W. Young, leorge H. Mitchell, William McKay, James Boyle, Joseph

Linder.

RIGHTH WARD—John Kelly, John Cox, Nelson W. Young, George H. Mitchell, William McKay, James Boyle, Joseph Lowenstein, John Willy, Isaac Robinson, A. L. Brewer, James Fay, John Giennon, Thomas Rotligan, Thomas Canry, Thomas Bogan, Bernari Nels.

NINTH WAUD—William G. Bergen, James O'Nell, Isaac Odell, George W. Morton, James Fitzpatrick, John Richardson, Andrew Van Antwerp. M. D.; Ignatius Flyno, William Dodge, John G. Baviland, Daniel Williams, Jr.; Charles Bock, John Lynck.

\*\*TENTH WARD—A primary election in Tammany Hall interest in the Tenth ward was to have been held last hight at Otto's saloon, corner of Forsyth and Hester streets, but the committee which was apposited at attend to the printing of the lickets having fallons and the statement of the lickets having fallons and the statement of the lickets having fallons.—Henry Wolman, Joseph Koch, Jacob Fleischhauer, James Donahue, Henry Haught, James Megorern, Uven Keenan, Magnus Gross, Samuel S. Acker. William W. Gook, Edward Hare, George Will, Thomas F. Daly, Martin Mager, James Corr, Hulett Odell, John E. White, Frederick Repper, Patrick O'Gonnor.

Twilffri Ward—Charles O'Conor, Shepard F. Knapp, John McQuade, Dr. Louis Rodenstein, Filiah F. Gardiner, Peter Neulnness, Jacob M. Long, William H. Kipp, Charles Engelbright, John M. Hait, Henry W. Geret, Andrew Smith, Patrick Dunnican, Edward A. Moore, William Wood, Frederick L. Talcott.

THINTERNENTH WARD—Timothy J. Campbell, Matthew Pat-

Engelright, John M. Han, Henry W. Geret, Andrew Smith, Patrick Dunnican, Edward A. Moore, William Wood, Frederick L. Talcott.

THREFERS H WARD—Timothy J. Campbell, Matthew Patten, Jacob Seebacher, Patrick J. McLaughlin, Frederick Zimmer, Jacob Seebacher, Patrick J. McLaughlin, Frederick Zimmer, Jacob Scherding, Feder McAleer, William Clanev, Michael Healy, James Carraher, Michael Boloney, Daniel F. McInityre, Patrick O'Conner, Thomas Dowd, William Alt. FOURTENTH WARD—Charles M. Clancy, Hon. Wm. R. Roberts, John Bush, Patrick D. Burns, Henry Manron, Thomas Casey, John Lee, Michael Funerty, John A. O'Brien, Owen Cavanaph, Robert H. Racey, Michael Burke, Patrick Barnes, Patrick Sherridan, Ambrose O'Nell, Patrick White, Frank McKenna.

FIFTRENTH WARD—John T. Tulty, John Carey, Joseph Strauss, George C. Lloyd, John Hampson, Gharles Golden, Sr., John Murray, James J. Gumbleton, Patrick Reches, Sixtersth Ward, John Strauss, George C. Lloyd, John Hampson, Charles W. Upham, Algernon S. Sulbian, James C. Spencer, John McCaubey, Patrick McCabe.

Sixtersth Ward—Patrick Gibney, Jacob C. Zabriskie, Matthew Halpin, Michael Wilson, John Moore, Christopher Pine, William Shields, Edward Dolan, William Lamb, James Sextextent Ward—Charles G. Conell, Anthony Eichhoff, G. N. Hermann, Smith Ely, Jr., John W. Chandler, Michael Hain, Andrew Kuhner, George Caulheld, Concelius Burna, Bernard Reilly, Arthuf McQuade, Owen Healy, John H. Harnett, Ignetz Stein, Peter Levins, Dr. P. Merzie, Joseph Koelbe, William Morris, Nicholas Smith, J. W. Guentley, Owen Murphy.

#### BANKING INTERESTS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1872.

Jay Cooke & Co. confirm the anuouncement that a roposal to take \$600,000,000 of the new United States loan has been made to Secretary Boutwell by the London house of that firm in conjunction with Rotischilds. The matter creates great interest in all classes, especially among the bankers. The subscriptions to the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds amounted to \$100,000 daily for the first four days of January.

The investigation of the Harbor Master in the case of Port Master Hart was commenced yesterday morning with Mr. Perrin, the storehouse keeper, who was examined as an expert in regard to rates.
Henry Balowin, a cartman, was also examined as
to the prices for carung flour, &c., and the investigation was adjourned over until Monday, January
8, 1372.

# THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT ST. LOUIS.

The Grand Preparations to Honor the Imperial Tourist-The Ladies in Ecstacies-A General Rush for His Autograph-The Public Reception-Mayor Brown on Titles and Governments-The Duke's Reply-Round the City and at the Theatre.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 0, 1872-"I don't believe he has had many better recep tions than this," said an enthusiastic member of the city government to-day, while discussing grand ovation of the people on the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis. The old fellow was about right, for the occasion has been made one of great rejoicing. All classes of citizens have united in it, and the demonstrations in honor of the distinguished visitor have been almost of unparalleled splendor and enthusiasm. The train which brought the Ducal party from Chicago was delayed for a long time, but the curiosity of the crowd overcame the discomfort of a todious late in the evening to see and welcome the young heutenant, who is now the great hero of the West, The streets and the spacious corridors of the southern Hotel were literally packed with numanity, and heir enthusiasm when the guest appeared among them was of that hearty and enthusiastic character which could not be mistaken.

THE LADIES OF ST. LOUIS as in other cities, were also out in full force, and it is no exaggeration to say that they were a trifle more demonstrative than those of any other American city which Alexis has yet visited It should not be inferred, however, that their evidences of delight were vulgar, but rather that their and joy over the presence of a real Russian Duke were so terribly intense as to cause them to become momentarily indifferent to all earthly things It was enough to melt the heart of a stone to hear some of them implore the police to let them pass the lines for just a me-ment, and those thus favored pressed their way forward to the Duke, and three or four of the most enthusiastic went for his autograph in a manner which it seemed cruel for His Imperial Highness to resist. He was affable and gentle, but very firm in his determination not to gratify any one with a specimen of his orthography, and many ladies went home sad in consequence.
PURGIC RECEPTION—ENTHUSIASM AND RESGANCE.

The public reception to-day was one of those pleasing events which will go far to impress the Duke of the high estimation in which he and his country are neld by the people of the great Southwest; in fact, by the people of the whole American universe, for wherever he has been since arriving in the country the same demonstrations of hospitality have been manifested Probably the pariors of the old Southern were never before filled with such a brilliant coming of gentlemen and ladies; and the Duke mingled with them in a very agreeable manner, which showed at once that he feit thoroughly at home. His gental

manner, which showed at once that has fett thoroughly at home. His genial manners were the snoject of special comment and admiration, and the remark was frequent and perhaps true that Alexis is becoming rapidly Americanized. Preceding the general reception there was of course a more formal one on the part of the Mayor on behalf of the customery address of welcome by the city's magistrate and a reply on the part of the imperial visitor.

Mayor Brown, in the course of his remarks, said to the buke that, under monarchical forms of government, it was customary for rank to be met by its equal on diplomatic or state occasions, but, as in our systems of government we have neither Kings. Princes, Czars, Emperors nor other nereditary titles, we would be unable to meet him on that standard of equality; but while maying none of these "we are all sovereigns," and as such the Mayor welcomed the Duke to St. Louis. Further in his remarks he talked to the young Russian nobleman as follows:—"Our government, as you are aware, is republican, and while we breier that from any other, it is not without its imperfections, for it is difficult to have liberty willout accuse or freedom without abuse, and there is perhaps no more despotic bower than that of majorities; but we labor to some extent under these evias, we bear them patie, by aw know they are self-imposed and that our government is, provided it is wielded for the good of the governed; and, while that of America may differ from that of Russia, there was an erain the history of each when the liberty and happiness of millions were myored in a single act, and most nobly did your royal father, by one stroke of the pen, vindicate the rights of humanity. Alasi that ours was dipped in blood! I refer to the liberation of your seris and our slaves; and with so noble an example set by two of the most powerful nations of the world, slavety must soon Anast that ours was dipped in blood! I refer to the interation of your seris and our slaves; and with so noble an example set by two of the most powerful nations of the world, slavery must soon cease to exist. There has long existed great friendiness and cordinanty between your government and ours, and we trust such will always be maintained; and we especially desire to express to you our recognition of and sincere thanks for kindness snown by your august father to some of our citizens while in your country, and appreciate them the more coming from so high a source. Some of these gentlemen are now present and hope to have the opportunity of showney you, in some slight manner at least, their appreciation of this flattering attention from the Czar of all the Russias. We are pleased to find that you were not satisfied with visiting merely the capital of our nation, but that you have penetrated to its centre, and intend visiting its Western border, and thus have an opportunity of seeing our whole country and beople. Our city, we believe, is yet in its infaincy, taough containing probably four nundred thousand souls; and as the country—i might say Continent—lying west of us, is as yet sparsely settled. It is for us to presume that as that grows our city will grow; and if the last fifty years be taken as a guide to forceast the future we shall mave here one of the largest cities on this Continent. We will feel great picasure in showing you our public buildings and institutions, our trod and other manufactories, and the stupendous bridge across the Mussissippl, now in course of construction, and aught else that with be likely to interest or please you. On Monday evening we anticipate the picasure of your company and that of your suite to an enter-tainment given in your honor, and where many of our people expect the pleasure of meeting you. Trusting that your stay with us may be pleasant and interesting, as we greatly desire it shall be, again, in the name of the people of St. Louis, we welcome you to our city."

to our cry." HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS' REPLY. The Duke, after a momentary pause, advanced a few steps and responded to the welcoming words of the Mayor as follows:—

MESSEN, MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN—I have come West with particular pleasure, wishing to see as much as I can of the sources from which the great wealth of your country will, in the future, be derived, I shall be happy to avait myself of your kind invitation to visit your public outdings, your important manufactories and that remarkable bridge which is to connect the East with the west, now divided by the waters of the Mississippi.

At the close or the speech of the Grand Duke he

A DEPUTATION OF CREEK INDIANS WAITING ON THE DUKE.

Just as the reception had terminated a deputation of Creek Indians, who were in this city en route to washington, called and expressed a preference to be presented to the Russian Duke, and their request was of course readily compiled with. The redskins were not well up in English, or the language of the bleak Russian cline, and as Alexis' lamiliarity with the gibberish of the Creeks was very limited the interview was consequently neither very protracted nor entertaining. Through an interpretet, however, both were made to understand that each was glad to meet the other.

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"noing" the city.

Late in the atternoon the Ducal party, in company with some city officials, took a short drive around the city. The weather was so inclement and raw and the atmosphere so thick with log and amoke that but futie could be seen or enjoyed and the tour was very carly brought to a close. Again, just before dark, the Duke and Lieutenant Tudeer took a short walk through some of the principal streets and managed to get along without attracting any more attention than a common Missourian.

WAICHING LYDIA THOMPSON'S TROUPE IN "LURLEN".

In the evening the party induged in the lively pleasures of witnessing Lydis Thompson and the other blondes in the buriesque of "Lurline," at the Olympic Theatre. The edifice was hand somely decorated for the Occasion, and the box set apart for the Ducal party was very especially and elaborately festooned with Russian and American banners. The house, of course, was crowded in every part, and the same may be said of all the streets and approaches to the theatre at the hour when the Duke arrived. There was the most intense enthusiasm as Alexis took his seat, not less than a dozen rounds of cheers going up in honor of his presence. When they had subsided the play was commenced, and soon the imperial visiter and the rost of the audience were absorbed in the sayings and doings of Lydia and her fair company of daxen haired performers.